

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS,
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co's
LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC.

Per Case, Pints.....\$5.50
Per Case, Quarts.....\$5.00

ST. GERMAIN.

Per Case, Pints.....\$7.50
Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.00

ST. ESTEPHE.

Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.50

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S

IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Is Distinguished by a White Label in addition
to the Red One which States thatTHE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE
Is miscible in Water in all proportions.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS IN WATER

Combined with its Agreeable and Refreshing
odour will Command it to the Public for General
Use, as it is an Elegant, Agreeable, and Perfect
Disinfectant for Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Bath-
rooms and all necessary vessels therein. For all
purposes it should be diluted freely with Water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

As a Safford in visiting—
A little sprinkled on the handkerchief or
cotton wool and kept in front of the nose and
mouth in infected rooms or in passing through
infected districts is strongly recommended.
For washing the face and hands—A tea-
spoonful to a gallon of water.For the Bath—A table-spoonful or less.
For Sick-rooms and Bed-rooms—A tea-
spoonful or more distributed in saucers round
the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.
For Sprinkling or Spray—A wine-glassful to
a pint of water.

AS A MOUTH WASH

A few drops in a tumbler of water.

FOR WASHING DOGS.

A table-spoonful to a bucket of water.

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE
Converts the waste of bath water into a Valuable
Disinfectant, which in passing through the down-
spouts and stench-traps destroys mosquito germs
and removes bad smells. Its use in the bath
has a most beneficial effect on the skin and
greatly reduces the risk of infection.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN KOREA.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, July 25th.
The Japanese troops are advancing on the
Chinese positions in Korea. A collision is
imminent.
A Japanese cruiser has sunk a Chinese
transport.THE ASSAULT ON THE BRITISH
CONSUL AT SEOUL.
The Japanese Government has apologized for
the assault on Mr. Gardner.

RUSSIA ON THE KOREAN QUESTION.

The *Novos Vremya* considers that Russia
ought to side with China against Japan. At any
rate that she should endeavor to localise the
conflict and safeguard her interests.RESULT OF THE HARDWICKE STAKES
AT ASCOT.The HARDWICKE STAKES, of 2,000 sovs., added
to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, p. p., for
three-year-olds and upwards; three-year-olds,
7st. 12lbs., four, 9st. five and upwards, 9st.
albs.; mares and geldings allowed 5lbs.; the
winner of a race value 2,000 sovs., or of races
collectively value 2,000 sovs., to carry 7lbs.;
the winner of a race or of races collectively
value 1,000 sovs., 7lbs. extra; maiden three-
year-olds allowed 5lbs., four and upwards,
7lbs.; the second to receive 10 per cent., and
the third 5 per cent. on the whole stakes.
Swileway Course—73 sub.; 2 entries corrected
on payment of 50c. Closed November 1st,
1892.LONDON, Friday, April 22nd.
Mr. C. D. Rose's b.c. Ravensbury, by Isomomy
—Pentest, 4 yrs., 10st. 10lbs., by Canon 1
Baron de Hirsch's b.f. La Fleche, by St. Simon
—Quiver, 4 yrs., 10st. 10lbs., by Canon 1
Mr. C. D. Rose's b.c. St. Milla, by St. Simon
—Distant Show, 3 yrs., 10st. 10lbs., by Canon 1
Colonel North's b.c. Royal Harry, by Killybeg
—Sultana, by Doncaster, 4 yrs., 10st. 10lbs.,
(Winner trained by W. A. Jarvis, Newmarket).
Betting: 6 to 1 against Ravensbury; won by
half a length.RESULT OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND
PLATE AT GOSFORTH PARK.The NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE, of 1,000 sovs.,
a handicap; winners of any handicap value
140 sovs. after 7th June, at 10 a.m., 5lbs.;
of two such handicaps or of one value 200 sovs.
8lbs., or of any race value 500 sovs. 12lbs.
extra (extreme penalty); the second to receive
50 sovs. out of the plate; entrance 5 sovs.,
the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next; 15
sovs. if left in after that time, or 25 sovs. for
starters. Two miles. (39 subs.)Mr. P. Buchanan's b.f. Newcom, by High-
borne—Orange Blossom, 6 yrs., 10st. 10lbs.,
R. W. Colling 1Mr. R. Sheiwo's b.f. c. Hawkshaw, by
Hawkey—Silence, 4 yrs., 6st. 10lbs.,
W. A. Pratt 2Mr. D. S. Wilson's b.c. Tilton, by Mellon—
Cydonia, 4 yrs., 6st., H. Chaloner 3
(Winner trained by W. I. Anson, Malton).Betting: 5 to 4 against Newcom; won by two
lengths; eighth ran—Aston.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British paddle steamer *Tassey* was sold by
auction at Penang on the 16th instant, and
realised \$7,000.No clue as to the perpetrators of the outrage at
the Kowloon briquette factory recently reported
in these columns, has yet been discovered.A CHINESE paper says it has been decided to
start building the railroad between Peking and
Hankow, and a large iron bridge is to be built
at the North Lo Koon Kuan of Peking.The Bangkok Hospital, says a Bangkok contem-
porary, is at present filled to its utmost capacity.
Among the patients are seven suffering from
the local scourge of dysentery and one from fever.A KUALA LUMPUR correspondent informs the *Shang-
hai Mercury* that the issue of the 100,000 half-
cent stamps, which has been taken place on the
12th instant, has been postponed until the 1st
August.SOME of the Japanese native papers have got
hold of a yarn to the effect that Great Britain,
Russia, and the United States have decided on
the appointment of a Commission of fifteen,
composed of six Koreans, three Chinese, three
Japanese, and one each from those three foreign
Powers, to settle the present trouble and reform
Korea's internal administration.The latest news from Tientsin, says our Shang-
hai morning contemporary of the 18th inst., is
that 10,000 Chinese troops have been ordered to
Korea. To transport them, a number of the
China Merchants' steamers are being sent North.
The *Kowling* has been chartered and left
yesterday afternoon for the Peking, and
endeavors are being made to charter other
British steamers.A TELEGRAM in an Indian contemporary, dated
Lahore the 3rd inst., says:—A few nights ago,
the maula guard at Kasauli, composed of men of
the Royal Munster Fusiliers, while under the
influence of liquor, tested the fire sure chest
deposited there under their charge. A military
enquiry has taken place, and the men concerned
are all under arrest. The chests were found
buried not far from the guard-room, and a villain
of the contents are missing from one of them.We are, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, told that
since the outbreak in Korea the Chinese in Japan
have been the butt of malicious Japanese boys,
jinnikaba-men and *bellows*, who delight when
opportunities offer, to tug at the historical pigtail.
We have neither seen nor heard of the Chinese
behaving in any way rudely to the Japanese in
his Settlement, continues our contemporary, but
the Japanese can be very bumptious, and are so
very often; in fact, they are by no means the
gentle, polite race that some depict them.SINCE the trouble with Japan assumed a serious
aspect, the Chinese Government would appear
to have been making up for lost time. At all
events preparations for any eventualities have
been actively carried out in every possible
direction. Recognising the value of an unlimited
coal supply for men-of-war, the mines in Fo moca
and the Northern provinces have been entirely
monopolized by the Government. In the Kail-
ping colliery the miners have been working day
and night, the output exceeding over a thousand
tons per day.The Swedish and Norwegian authorities are
always exceedingly hard on that unfortunate
class known as "drunks." As an instance, at
Shanghai the other day Gustav William Ahlberg,
having nothing better to do, took to a bigger
cargo of bug-juice than he was capable of carry-
ing conveniently, and became an "incapable"
in the Yuenfong Road. A hard-hearted constable,
who probably never enjoyed the entrancing
delights of the "jim-jam," sent honest Bill into
custody for six days. Fifty cents or twenty
hours would have been nearer the mark.The steamer *Ying* was put up to auction at
Shanghai on the 16th inst., but as the reserve of
Tls. 12,000 was not offered the vessel was with-
drawn.THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with
mail, &c., from San Francisco to the 7th inst.,
has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port
this morning.A TELEGRAM from Chemulpo states that the
Japanese are pouring reinforcements and munitions
of war into Korea, and making every
preparation for a campaign.NEAR Taipei-fu (Formosa) the other day the
so-called savages made a raid on some Chinese
settlements, killing eleven and wounding a lot more.
A body of troops had been despatched by the
Governor to punish the warlike aborigines.ONCE more we have escaped what "old salts"
are wont to term "a stiffish breeze." At least,
the Observatory prophets allege, for at 10.15
this morning the black ball, indicating a typhoon
to the West, and within 30 miles of the Colony,
was taken down and since that the weather has
cleared up considerably.THUS the *China Gazette*:—"A few days ago
thirteen companies of Northern "braves,"
stationed at Chin-shi-con, a village in the Peking
River, were ordered to Korea. When the day
came for them to embark it was found that
nearly all the soldiers had deserted and sold
their rifles to the coolies for what they could get."THE typhoon that struck the Japanese coast
near Nagasaki on Tuesday last apparently have
done considerable damage in the province, the
telegraph line between Nagasaki and Kobe
having been blown down at several points.
Telegraphic communication between Kobe and
Nagasaki had not been restored up to 5 o'clock
this afternoon.THE Editor of the *British Medical Journal* is
of opinion that the bubonic pest is eminently
congenial from person to person, and although
scarious infection is not unknown in connection
with it, and may be effected to be a factor in its
diffusion, it is so probably only to a slight
extent. Like typhus, the plague is mainly diffused
by personal contact, and its diffusion is one of
the results of overcrowding and dirt.HOSTILITIES between Japan and China have
commenced; a Chinese transport has, as will be
seen by a telegram published in another column,
been sunk by a Japanese cruiser, and two divisions
of the Japanese army in Korea are marching
upon the Chinese posts at Anan and Hamampo.
It is probable that reports of a desperate engage-
ment in Korea will be received here to-morrow,
or on Saturday, for Manampo is only about 35
miles from Seoul, where the main body of the
Japanese forces is encamped, and about 20 miles
from Chemulpo; Anan being about two days'
march from the capital of the Peninsular
Kingdom.THE *Star Free Press* of July 13th says:—"The
success of the Wattana Mine has continued
uninterrupted. Messrs. Shaw and Weiss proved
to the syndicate of what stuff the mine was
composed, and their success has been received
in Paris with considerable enthusiasm. The
company has been formed with a capital of
5,000,000 francs, and M. Weiss, accompanied by
the necessary engineers and accountants, is
already on his way out to Siam to begin work on
a large scale at Wattana. We hear that large
sums have been expended on the requisite plant,
and that M. Jacob, now that everything has been
arranged in Paris, will leave for Bangkok at an
early date and proceed to the Wattana
concession, where he expects to find the
work in an advanced stage on his arrival.
Mr. Shaw, the indefatigable manager, will
leave for the mines after he has recovered from
a severe fever brought on by his last journey, and
a severe fever during the rainy season at the
Wattana concession. We also learn that the
Wattana Company is confined to a small section
of Pailian capitalists who refuse to allow the
shares to be placed on the market, so convinced
are they of the great value of their property.
Hence the impossibility of buying shares in
Paris."

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The following letter, written by an English-
speaking Chinaman, appeared in the *Peking
Gazette* on the 14th instant; forms not only an
interesting contribution to plague literature, but
also evidence of the fact that some of the Hong-
kong Chinese who have received a European
education take an intelligent and unprejudiced
and comprehensive report on the salient features
of the deadly visitation. The letter reads as
follows:—

Hongkong, June 30th.

"My Dear Brother,—The plague has now been
slightly checked, but whether by the hand of
Providence or by the active services of the
sanitary staff, I am unable to say. All sorts of
measures have been brought into play, and
regulation by the medical officers, and I have
done all that could be done to check the spread
of this most fatal and deadly disease. So far we
have not got hold of any remedy that has
gone to results. We hope that some un-
failing cure may be discovered to guard against this
fearful scourge. We are still in danger of our lives.
Nearly all who were sick with the disease have
succumbed to its deadly and poisonous effect, and
died in a few days. The number of new
patients admitted into the hospital since the 18th
up to noon of the 19th was 24 and dead
bodies picked up in the streets 35. From the
30th of April up to the 30th May the average
number of patients admitted was 75 per day, and
deaths 60. According to the statistics supplied
by the medical institutions, the number of deaths
from the outbreak of the plague up to the present
is about 2,300, all of whom were buried at Sandy
Bay. The number of deaths given above is far
from the correct number, if we count those who
have returned to the country and died there
after contracting the disease in Hongkong.
Nearly three-quarters of the Chinese females
have left; so I am not far from the mark, or
guilty of exaggeration, if I give the figure of
100 as the number of persons who have fallen
victims to the disease. It appears that the
disease is a most fatal one. Any one who is
unfortunate enough to catch it is beyond human
aid. Out of 3,000 sufferers only as many as
100 have recovered, and the rest died in great
pain within 24 hours, or 3 days. All the
remedies and methods of treatment the Euro-
pean doctors could devise have availed nothing,
and the Chinese and religious trusts and prescriptions
purporting to come from the Chinese gods have
proved equally unsuccessful. Under the auspices
of the Cantonese Government, two Chinese medi-
cal men were sent here a few days ago to take
Chinese patients to a new Hospital in Canton
called the Kim Shing Tong. This is a new
institution, and was put up by the well-known
Hok Shan, L. L. D., to meet the emergency, with
the sanction of the Governor-General and the
assistance of the high Mandarin, Mr. Canton.
It is a 3-story building built for the recep-
tion of Wang Shu, and provided with comfort-
able and spacious accommodations for the sick.
The doctors attending the sick are principally
Hakka men, and have a high reputation through-
out Kwang Tung and Kwang Si for their skill incoping with the disease, and have rendered
most valuable services at the Ol' Yau Tong
Hospital. The pay they demand is exorbitant.
Would you believe me if I told you that
the pay for each of these specialists per
day is \$60? During the last few days the
epidemic has worked its way into our dis-
trict (East Point). From the 19th instant up
to the present, the Police have discovered at least
18 cases and 5 deaths, though previous to that
this district was congratulated on its healthiness
and sound sanitary condition. Rates, too, have been
found in an insensible state or lying dead in the
streets and corners of many Chinese shops in this
locality, having apparently been attacked by the
disease. From the opinion generally prevailing,
this is infallible signs of the plague reaching
the place, and if no successful and immediate
precautions are taken, the place will soon be a
scene of danger to the inhabitants of the district.We have religious processions and a parade every
evening from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m., got up by the
Man Mo temple committee to ward the disease
off. On such occasions there is no music and
sole, and everything passes off very quietly and
solemnly, and with the usual pomp and
ceremony. There is a great deal of work
everywhere for want of coolies, and butchers and
perfect standstill. Many employers and servants
have left the Colony, and the foreign masters are
left to the best they can for themselves. About
three-fourths of the drapery shops in Jervois
Street have put up their shutters, and there are
whole streets of houses untenanted. A good
many of the infected houses in the Tai-
shing-shan and Yung-tung districts have been
nailed up and condemned as being unfit for human
habitation. The Government have contem-
plated purifying them by destroying them with
fire, but have now given up the idea, as the
undertaking will involve a great sacrifice and a
good deal of expense, to say nothing of loss to
the revenue. They are now only burning the
dirty goods and chattels therein contained."The sanitary authorities have now organized
night search parties who ransack the tenements
in the worst parts of the city, partly in search of
plague patients and partly to ascertain the average
number of lodgers in the rookeries that have
not yet been condemned. The wisdom of this
new departure is open to question, though had
such action been taken when the plague was
raging here, there would unquestionably have
been at least a modicum of common sense in the
proceeding.The latest official returns are as follow:—
From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—
New Deaths, 10; cures, 42.Hospital ship *Hygieia*..... 0 0 0 10
Kennedy-town..... 2 0 1 39
Slaughter House..... 1 4 0 41
Private houses..... 0 0 0 0

Total..... 3 4 1 90

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to
July 25th, noon, 2,403; grand total, 424.From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—Tung
Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter
House) new case, 0; death, 1; sent to
Canton in junk, nil; sent to Lai-chi-kok, nil; total
remaining under treatment, 38.

LAI-CHI-KOK RETURNS.

The following are the returns of admissions,
deaths, &c., at the Lai-chi-kok pest-house for the
twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock yesterday
afternoon.—Admissions, 4; deaths, 3; dis-
charged, 6; remaining under treatment, 42.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by
Correspondents in this column.)

POST OFFICE NEGLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR—I often write with interest in your paper
letters and articles bearing upon the carelessness
of Government officials. As to the Post
Office crowd they are particularly open
to criticism. You are right to "chuck it
at 'em," and most people quite agree
with you. The following will serve to show
how I am treated by them.—Circulars, news-
papers, price lists and general correspondence
sent to me by every mail from home, and I
am surprised to find that the last three
European mails, yet nothing has been delivered
to my address. There can be no doubt but that
the papers have been mislaid in transit by some
hopeless incompetents. It is to be hoped the
Postmaster General will bestir himself a little
with a view to fitting the cap on the heads of
Officers who become a laughing-stock of the general
public, and of times an intense annoyance to
public.

RATEPAYERS.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1894.

CHINA'S ARMIES.

In the troops thus taught a sort of routine
developed which, considerably curtailed, was
passed on to other divisions of the army in dif-
ferent provinces to which trained drill-masters were
assigned. Passed on thus through different
affecting by artificial teaching habits until very soon
little trace of the original teaching was left, and
a kind of mixture resulted little more than a
old Chinese drill pure and simple. This
European training was not communicated to the
troops by their officers, but by a special class of
non-commissioned officers acting as drill-masters.
In the province of Chihli each company was
furnished with an instructor of this class, under
whose orders the parade ground were placed the
officers as well as the men. The capabilities thus
acquired were purely technical, and a great point
was held to have been achieved when the men
had been taught to load their muskets properly.
The Chihli Infantry is armed mainly with the
German Mauser rifle "M-71" from the factories
of Sauerlands, Oberndorf and Steyr; the
hundred, made with iron barrels, came from the
United States. Many of the Peking troops are
likewise furnished with this weapon alongside
numbers of other various types.China will never possess a cavalry in the
European sense of the word. In the first place
there exists no suitable supply of horses. The
Mongolian pony is possessed of endurance for
long marches, but is much too light and is only
sufficient to fourteen hands high. The supply is
insufficient, and every ten years the whole material
is renewed. The Governor-General either pays
the commanders a certain sum-total, for which
these have to furnish the remounts, or else
provides them himself by means of a commission
despatched to Mongolia to buy ponies. The
commanders of camps are allowed a fairly high
sum for the fodder—amounting in Chihli to 14
shillings per horse monthly.In this way the cavalry remains as it was, an
agile infantry, which, from a Chinese point of
view, possesses the available advantage over the
brothers in arms of being able more promptly
to place a comfortable distance between itself
and the enemy when necessary. They are armed
with Winchester carbines in a fight they do not
discount to fire but the division rides in single
file, and behind the other, in an extended circle
then each rider fires off his rifle as he passes
before his turn comes round again. Any idea
of manoeuvring is absolutely non-existent. This
cavalry is totally worthless for scouting purposes,
chiefly on account of the unsuitableness of themen. The Manchu cavalry in the interior
is said to consist of 40,000 to 50,000 riders; on
the coast provinces there is no trace of them.The heavy artillery is the favorite weapon of
the Chinese; it is, however, a mistake to make
the most noise. This branch is by far the best
organized (although, of course, in no way com-
parable with that of Europe)—and for this simple
reason that the working of artillery demands
science, experience and study far beyond any-
thing of which the Chinese are yet capable. They
are consequently here, more than elsewhere,
dependent upon foreigners and more willing to
learn from them. The German instructors have
succeeded in Chihli in creating a really excellent
artillery, after considerable difficulties overcome
in collecting together the diverse material
ordered from all quarters, and getting it into
working order. Unremitting attention has to
be kept up for no order can be depended upon
to be carried out unless he who gives the order
stands by to watch its fulfilment. Chihli
possesses the strongest and best field artillery
in all China; the pieces are all "Krupp" and, as
a result of constant supervision, are kept in good
order. The training of the gunners is good,
and their shooting well taught.Such is the condition of the best army in
China—that of Chihli. It will be sufficient to
show how far the other armies come up to the
above ideal. The Viceroys of Szechuan and
Yunnan made use of European officers for the
training of his troops; his instructors are non-
commissioned native officers educated in Chihli.
In every respect, except in armament, this
infantry stands on a very low footing; there is
an outline of European training, but it is
not a practical application of it has been
attempted. The cavalry rank still lower,
if possible, and like that in Chihli is armed
with swords and repeating rifles. The field
artillery is mostly provided with "Krupp"
guns, though not so fully as in Chihli. The
training of the gunners is managed thus:—When
the guns are delivered to the Government a few
men are trained to use them in the Shanghai
arsenal, and after a few weeks there are trans-
ferred to the camp, with the guns, and there
communicate their acquired knowledge to the
remainder. It is clear that in this way the
general training is necessarily a very superficial
one.In Canton and in the southern provinces of
China generally, tactical training in accordance
with European principles has only been intro-
duced in the last few years. The first Chinese
armies which marched into Tongking from
Kuangsi in 1884 were in no way distinguishable
from the old-fashioned Chinese troops, but in
their armament. They were nearly all armed
with breechloaders of modern type, and to each
company were attached several batteries of
"Krupps." The French had easy work with
these helpless swarms; the compact masses
were soon shaken by their fire and they were
quickly routed. This tactical helplessness was
exhibited even in the field fortifications which
were in the day did the mandarins and the Vice-
roy came to replace the want of training by
numbers, wherein lay their strength. The
Governor-General of Canton possesses little or
no cavalry. The ponies in South China scarcely
reach the height of twelve hands, and animals
imported from the north, even mules, are unable to
stand the marshy climate of South China.
Besides this the ground is so cut up by paddy-
fields and embankments, and much of the land
is so low and so long, that the movements of
infantry are practically impossible there.There is in China no engineer corps in the
European sense and, strictly speaking, no army
train. The Commander of each of the encampments
receives from the Governor-General a
round sum out of which he has to provide ponies
and mules for transport, as well as his fodder.
As far as an outsider can judge, it is precisely
here that the worst sources of trouble take place.
Scarcely a single General maintains the stand-
ard number of transport animals. Seeing that
a yearly official deputed by the Government to
report takes place, it is evident that the Generals
have to make their arrangements with these
deputies. In no country is bribery so common
as in China. It is nothing more than custom for
a General charged with the supply of transport
animals to enrich himself. In an interview
turned upon a Colonel who had lately
grown very rich. "Yes," said the worthy official,
"but he receives pay for six hundred horses."
This camp-commander probably only main-
tained sixty.The commissariat of the troops is ir-
regular in the highest degree. As the
soldier, even in the field, must look after his
own provisions, the mobility of the army is
restricted by many side issues. It is true, and
this is a point we cannot insist upon enough, that
the wants of the Chinese soldier are extremely
modest as far as eating and drinking go; still,
properly organized train and commissariat would
increase the value of a Chinese army tenfold,
and not until then will its great mass be capable
of exhibiting its real destructive powers. Trans-
lated from *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd*.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San
Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of
last night's issue:—LONDON, June 26th.
A curious development of Russian police
activity on the frontier in the latest Alibi-
panic is engaging the attention of the British
postal authorities. On May 20th the registered
mail bag for England, containing over 100
letters, was delivered by Russian mail agents at
the Austrian frontier with the explanation that
it had accidentally been drowned with water.
On examination here it was discovered that the
letters were not only soaked through and through
illegible, but in a number of cases the solid and
of the envelopes had been cut with a knife. It is
clear that the officials had ransacked the bag,
read all the suspicious letters, and then dumped
the whole in water to provide an excuse for the
mutilated condition of the envelopes. The
matter has been referred to the Foreign Office
here, and correspondence on the subject is in
progress.Beyond a few sermon references and an
occasional glimmer in obscure Tory papers the outcry
against Lord Rosebery's sporting proclivities has
subsided, but it will probably be revived to some
extent when Lord Rosebery is seen at the
Kempston Park meeting in the near future.The Premier's private secretary, it is said, is
responsible for these interesting statistics relative
to his Lordship's mail. On the second day after
he received over a hundred epistolary messages
until the letters reached a total of 1,500 last week.
Between 6,000 and 7,000 letters were received, in
nearly every one of which Lord Rosebery was
accused of various sins of commission or omission
in connection with his gambling. About a third of
the writers suggested that the money won by
Ladas be given to charitable objects in which
the writers were interested. In addition to the
letters, there were a large number of tracts.Several plans well-known called both in
Downing Street and at the Premier's private
residence in Berkeley Square with the object of
meeting with the sporting Minister on the error
of his ways. "It is useless to say that they did
not succeed in obtaining access to the Minister."BERLIN, June 26th.
Before starting for Kiel Emperor William
celebrated a diplomatic triumph in the settlement
of the dispute over the Anglo-Belgian agree-
ment. He influenced Belgium and England to come to
terms with France, and thus prepared the way
for a pacific conclusion of the whole incident.It has been arranged that a revised convention
shall soon be signed in Brussels by the four
powers concerned. The dispute was settled in
harmony with the recognized principles of inter-
national law and in the spirit of previous African
expeditions was on the Upper Ubangi, 19th
June 21st, for the Upper Ubangi, 19th
June 21st, but will be divested of warlike features
through the reduction of its fighting force, and is
likely to become a mere exploring party.KIEL, June 26th.
Emperor William to-day addressed the marines
now at the naval station. He dwelt upon the
significance of the entry of his son, Prince
Albert, into the marines in a month so momen-
tous in the history of the Fatherland. The battles
of Hohenlohe and Tannenberg and the death
of Frederick the Great, he said, all occurred in
the month of June. The Emperor concluded by
saying:—"Let this remind you of Hohenlohe and
Waterloo, where the warriors of Prussia and
Great Britain crushed their hereditary foe. To
Frederick, too, it was ordained to wield the
German sword which laid low our enemy. Let
be your task to keep that sword bright and
sharp,

patrols arrested 200 of the rioters and put them in jail. In spite of the force of the police and military to prevent the rioters succeeded in wrecking and pillaging several more Italian houses this afternoon.

Forty Italian shops in Lyons have been gutted and burned by the mob. The police are either powerless to suppress the disorder or else are disinclined to do so. Anyway, it is strange that they are never on hand in force until the damage is done, though they have in every case had ample warning. Four rioters were killed by an explosion of petroleum in a store which they were sack.

The situation in Lyons becomes worse every hour. This evening a company of cavalry charged the rioters with sabres. A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce went to the Prefecture this afternoon and demanded that all necessary measures be taken to put a stop to the present troubles.

The importance of the officials causes general discontent. Many persons demand that a state of siege be proclaimed. The rioters to-day were the rum of the population, who made the assassination of the President a pretext for pillage.

In several instances rioters molested well-dressed persons in the streets. The Italian Embassy and Consulate are strongly guarded.

GRENOBLE, June 26th.

There has been serious rioting here to-day. The disturbance commenced on Sunday night by Italian workmen demanding that the horse cars, who were drinking in a wine shop. An Italian made a remark which the Frenchmen regarded as an insult. A free fight followed and a mob of Frenchmen, headed by flags and armed with sticks, invaded the yards of the horse car company and attacked and badly beat the Italians. Just as the trouble was becoming more serious the Prefect arrived and induced the Frenchmen to retire.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Italian cafés were attacked. A number of Italian stores were treated in the same manner. The mob marched through the streets shouting, "Down with the Italians!" Several Italians who were met in the streets were beaten and kicked. The mob was re-inforced and proceeded to the Italian Consulate. The police vainly tried to check the mob, but the leaders procured a ladder, fixed it to the balcony of the Consulate, and several rioters, headed by a drunken carpenter, entered the Consulate, tore up the Italian flag, smashed the escutcheon, broke the furniture, threw the statues upon the floor and kicked them to pieces, and seizing upon two large and handsome oil paintings, representing King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy, threw them into the street.

A detachment of military engineers were summoned, and the soldiers charged upon the mob. After a short conflict the rioters were driven out of the Consulate which was then occupied by the troops, and the Prefect made an apology to the Italian Consul.

The riotous crowd spread throughout the city, seizing upon all Italians, men, women and children, and took them to the Prefecture, believing that they were to be expelled from the city. The Italians were guarded by the police until this morning, when the disorders had temporarily subsided. The two leaders of the attack on the Consulate were arrested to-day, and this caused a renewal of the trouble. Several mobs gathered as soon as the news of the arrest of the leaders became known, and the Prefect was compelled to summon troops. At 11 o'clock this morning the military authorities had occupied all the public squares and boulevards with infantry, cavalry and artillery, and Grenoble was to all intents and purposes in a state of siege.

MARSEILLE, June 26th.

The Mayor of Marseilles has issued an address urging citizens to refrain from molesting Italians, but a strong anti-Italian feeling exists. Twenty-five Italians employed in enlarging the St. Cyr College have been dismissed in deference to the wishes of the other workmen. Several building contractors have been warned not to employ Italians.

An explosion took place in a mine at Legallais, Asturias. Eight dead bodies have been recovered; fifty-seven are still missing.

CARDIFF, June 26th.

There have now been recovered from the Albion colliery 254 bodies.

LYONS, June 26th.

The assassin Santo, before the examining magistrate to-day, declared himself an anarchist. He said he acted upon his own initiative, and had not been engaged in any conspiracy. Nevertheless it has been ascertained that when Santo stopped at Vienne and Montpellier he had several conferences with persons suspected of being in league with the anarchists. The police have already arrested three persons at Vienne who are believed to have been engaged in the conspiracy.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

CULLED FROM MANY SOURCES.

Anybody can be good and yet good for nothing. On dit—that dancing men are becoming extinct.

Love may be blind, but the neighbours generally aren't.

Some of the best friends the devil has belong to the church.

A low police is an excellent thing in woman; also a low hat.

Some people aim so high that their arrows cut nothing but the air.

It is supposed that a hen lays an egg because she can't stand it on end.

Marriage as a failure goes into bankruptcy through the divorce court.

There is a great deal of nonsense in the world and a bulk demand for it.

When money talks even the purist does not stop to criticize its grammar.

"Johnny, do you know the ten commandments?" "Well, only be light."

When a man asks for a loan of \$5 you can get out of it by telling him it's Lent.

This would be a much better world if more people would take their own advice.

Well—Why did you get married? Belle—Because I was tired of being in love.

Be generous to an office-holder whose office you want. Put yourself in his place.

The fitness of things is happily illustrated in the name of Chinook Whiskers of Oregon.

When a man past fifty hasn't any bad luck for three days he begins to quake and tremble.

A Boston girl spoke of a tight-rope performance as an "inhabited cordage entertainment."

Some people imagine that they cannot have a walk-over without trampling their rivals under foot.

Of all the things in the world that are "better late than never" going to bed certainly ranks first.

It may be true that actors quarrel among themselves a good deal, but they make up every night.

There's a lesson to be learned from the pin my son. It is given a head that it may not go too far.

"Nothing succeeds like distress," remarked the beggar, as he counted his coin at the end of the day.

A Kensington doctor suggests that a good thing for the Crimps is a contract for a new marriage.

A native of Hawaii, seeing a man riding a bicycle, said that it must be very nice to "walk sitting down."

Claire—How extremely simple that gown was Miss De Vere wore at the ball. Marie—Yes; almost idiotic!

A good many boys have turned out badly because they had fathers who made them work with a dull hoe.

It hurts a man just about as much to burn him in effigy as to have his shadow on a wall butted by a goat.

After a man passes forty he can help his children most by saving up money to care for himself in his old age.

Tommy—Paw, what is a braggar? Mr. Figg—He is a man who is not afraid to tell his real opinion of himself.

"Yes," said the boy, as his mother took a bigger pull than usual at the whisky bottle, "Mum's Extra Dry!"

Sunday-school Teacher—What is the whole duty of man? Pecoious Pupil—Can't tell until the Wilson bill is passed.

Before getting married a man should cultivate an appetite for warmed-over things, and a woman a liking for made over gowns.

A Western paper says that brandy is good for a toothache. But it is difficult for a man to "smile" who has a toothache.

Do not despise the opinion of the world; you must as well say you do not care for the light of the sun because you can use a candle.

Friend—Why did you refuse that handsome young widower? Miss Malchance—He hasn't any relatives that I can send his children to.

The Count—Hello, m'ieu le Duc, what have you come to America for—business or pleasure? The Duke—Business; I'm going to get married.

The man who does nothing because he cannot do anything perfectly is just a trifle more foolish than the other man who undertakes everything.

Mamma—"What are you and Freddie quarrelling about?" "We are playing keep house and Freddie came home and found dinner wasn't ready."

Artie—I painted this picture, sir, to keep the wolf from the door. Dealer (after inspecting it)—Well, hand it on the knob, where the wolf can see it.

Son—Father, why do they call preachers doctors of divinity? Father (of the old school)—Because so many preachers doctor their divinity to suit their own ideas.

Young Verisopht—S'pose you've heard I'm going abroad, Miss Mabel? Ya-as—may remain 'tween or four years; p'waps longer.

Miss Mable—How nice.

"You see, B—, if you marry an American girl you won't be the first man who has kissed her, and if you marry a French one you may be sure you won't be the last."

He—Did you ever know that Adam was not blessed with good health during his life? She—Wasn't he? He—No; one of his ribs caused him a good deal of trouble.

A Practical Hint—The Amateur—How is it all your photographs of people show their true expression so well? The Photographer—I never tell a patron to look natural!

Caller—And this is the new baby? Fond Mother—Isn't he splendid? Caller—Yes, indeed. Fond Mother—And so bright. See how intelligently he breathes.

"This tax'n' income ain't the thing to do to make the country rich," said Uncle Silas. "They'd oughter tax expenditures. People'd spend less 'n' save more then."

Downer—I am glad it is good form not to wear a watch with a dress suit. Upper—Why? Downer—Because I never have my watch and my dress suit at the same time.

A UNIVERSAL CRY.

Oh, what some power The glit'le gie us To see our creditors Before we see us.

"She didn't love him, but she married him." "Did she pretend to love him?" "Oh, yes." "Does she still pretend to love him?" "Oh, yes, not. There's no need of that now since they are married."

The Last Word—Mistress—You must really break off that dreadful habit, Babette, of always wanting to have the last word. Maid—But how am I to know, m'am, that you have nothing more to say?

Wool—That was a mean trick Clarkie's rival played on him. Van Pelt—What? Wool—He wrote, "O, maid of Athens, ere we part," etc. in the girl's album, and the rival changed the "O" to "Old."

SPRING TIME REVERIES.

In silence the family are stilling, Each keeping as still as a mouse, As they ponder the annual question, "Is it better to move, or clean house?"

"Did you know that Miss Jones was going to marry young Smith?" "I knew it; but I can't understand how a girl as intelligent as she is can consent to marry a man stupid enough to want to marry her."

Old Lady (to niece, who is portliness)—How is it, my dear, that you have never kindled a flame in the bosom of a man? Niece—The reason, dear aunt, is, as you well know, that I am not a good match. CHIPS.

A Valuable Hint—"Hit stan's ter reason," remarked Uncle Eben, "dat foks is gwinester feel de had'd times moh ef dey keeps dah min's on 'em by talkin' 'clan-ity-talk, dan dey is ef dey goes out an' heahs foh 'em."

Upholding the Faith—Sunday-school Teacher—Tommy, I was shocked to hear you swearing so dreadfully at that strange boy as I came in. Tommy—I couldn't help it, m'am. He was making fun of our kind of religion.

Mabel—Edith, I've got something to tell you that will astonish you. Harry Prince proposed to me last evening. Edith—You don't mean it! Poor Harry! What I refused him last autumn he swore he'd do something desperate.

Just for Kindness—"Your salary has been \$4,200 heretofore, Mr. Penns," said the employer. "Yes," assented the head clerk. "Well, we will just knock the \$200 off from now on. That will enable you to escape the income tax."

A new novel has just been published called "Opposite the Jail." A down-town book dealer was rather taken aback the other day when a young lady came in and asked him if he had "Across the Street from the Station House."

Peacemaker—I wouldn't fight, my good man. First Combatant—He called me a liar, sir. Second Combatant—An' he called me a lazy loafer. Peacemaker—Well, I wouldn't fight over a difference of opinion; you both may be right.

The Proper Proceeding—"Wasn't that young Mr. Tiff who left the house as I came in?" asked the Judge of his elderly daughter. "Yes, papa." "Did I not issue an injunction against his coming here any more?" "Yes, papa; but mamma has granted a supersedeas pending an appeal."

IT MADE HIM SORRY.

He belonged to a gallant drum corps, Tied to march a young girl in a stork, But she thought him quite rude, And called him a dodo And never would speak to him more.

NOT CALLED FOR.

The Dead Letter Office becomes the receptacle of many lousy things. Among its latest acquisitions was an uncalled-for letter addressed as follows:

Sylvester Brown, a red-faced scrub, To whom this letter wants to go, Is chopping cordwood for his grub At Silver City, Idaho.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very fatening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chao A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[Advt.]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th July, 1894.—At 4 p.m.									
STATION.	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Cloud.	Weather.	State.	Remarks.
Wanchow.	30.25	70	...	SE	1	0
Shanghai.	30.20	70	...	SW	1	0
Nanking.	30.15	70	...	SW	1	0
Singapore.	30.05	70	...	SE	1	0
Amoy.	30.00	70	...	SE	1	0
Swatow.	29.95	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.90	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.85	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.80	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.75	70	...	SE	1	0
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Keelung.	29.65	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.60	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.55	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.50	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.45	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.40	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.35	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	29.30	70	...	SE	1	0
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Keelung.	21.10	70	...	SE	1	0
Keelung.	21.05	70							

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—98 per cent.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00
paid up—2½ sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$64 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—£15, 167½ per share, sales and sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$137 per share, buyers.
Vanderbilt Insurance Association—\$70, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—£15, 15 per share, sellers.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$203 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$11, sales and buyers.
Dunlop Steamship Company—\$50, sales and buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$60 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share.
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

MINING.

Punim Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$61 per share, sellers.
Punim Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.70 per share, buyers.
The Bank Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.
The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$100 per share, sellers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$80 per share, sellers.
The Indochina Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37½ per share, sales and buyers.
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$60.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$51, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, buyers.
Dakin, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T.2½
Bank Bills, on demand2½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight2½
Credits at 4 months' sight2½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight2½
On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand2.65
Credits, at 4 months' sight2.70
On INDIA—
T. T.193
On Demand193
On SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T.74
Private, 10 days' sight75
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)75
Silver (per oz.)28½/16

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Anderson.
Mr. S. A. Bayle.
Mr. P. C. Birch.
Mr. Graham Campbell.
Miss R. Clifton.
Dr. V. Danenberg.
Mr. W. A. Duff.
Mr. J. Kingston.

Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. C. E. Mehta.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. Oscar Nood.
Mr. E. Pasquet.
Captain E. Peck.
Mr. F. E. Shaw.
Mr. W. Walley.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Dr. Bearblock.
Miss Foe.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.
Mr. Delbanco.
Mr. Dipple.
Mr. J. Dowling.
Mr. Farquharson.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick.
Dr. Forbes.
Mr. Fullerton.
Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.
Mr. Jones.

Mr. Maclean.
Dr. Meaden.
Mr. Medhurst.
Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. H. Nicolle.
Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mrs. Perkins.
Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Mr. & Mrs. Stokes.
Capt. & Mrs. Welman.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sarat*, with the outward English mail left Singapore on the 23rd instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 28th.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mail, &c., from San Francisco on the 27th instant, left Yokohama on the 26th at daylight, and may be expected here on the 31st.
The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mail, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 17th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Sikh* left Tacoma and Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd instant for Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 17th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamer *Chelydra*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 21st instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 27th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Daphne*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The N. G. I. steamer *Ritanga* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The steamer *Energeta* left Singapore on the 24th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Java* left Bombay on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

The China Mutual steamer *Oanfa*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 11th instant, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 29th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Japan* left London for this port on the 13th instant.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co.'s Register.)
To-day.
Barometer—4 a.m.29.71
Barometer—1 p.m.29.70
Barometer—4 p.m.29.65
Thermometer—4 a.m.71
Thermometer—1 p.m.72
Thermometer—4 p.m.71
Thermometer—10 a.m. (Wet bulb)67
Thermometer—4 p.m. (do)67
Thermometer—10 p.m. (do)66
Thermometer—Maximum (overnight)72
Thermometer—Minimum (overnight)60

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
TAMARIND, Norwegian steamer, 730, S. Castleberg, 26th July, Canton 26th July, General—Weller & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. H. Sellers, 26th July, Canton 26th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SILVERHORN, British ship, 1,853, Gibson, 26th July, Shanghai 15th July, General—Shewan & Co.

LAERTES, British steamer, 1,395, Grier, 26th July, Liverpool, and Singapore 20th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KWEIYANG, British steamer, 1,065, A. W. Osterbridge, 26th July, Tientsin 25th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Tamarind, Norwegian steamer, for Newchwang, Protos, German steamer, for Saigon.

Tauzer, British steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

July 25, *Pelyang*, German steamer, for Canton.

July 25, *Progress*, German steamer, for Canton.

July 25, *Harat*, British ship, for Hilo.

July 25, *Stam*, British steamer, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Laertes*, from Singapore, &c.—640 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Laertes* reports that she left Liverpool and Singapore on Friday, at 4 p.m. on the 20th instant, and had moderate southerly winds and fine weather until the latitude of Palo Sapato; thence to port had strong variable winds from west to south-south-east and heavy squalls with heavy rain and gloomy overcast weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
For Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per *Namoa* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Ararat* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Haiphong* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Canton* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per *Hongkong* on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore and New York.—Per *Benmore* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Hobei and Pakhoi.—Per *Frey* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Karlruhe* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hobei and Haiphong.—Per *Harat* on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chula Chom Klao* on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Townsville, Cooktown, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Tatsumi* on Monday, the 30th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Sandakan and Kudat.—Per *Mamnon* on Monday, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Relch* on Wednesday, the 1st August, at 12.30 P.M.

For Europe, India, &c., via Bombay.—Per *Clyde* on Thursday, the 2nd August, at 11 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Krimhild* on Thursday, the 2nd August, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona* on Friday, the 3rd August, at 11.30 A.M.

For Kobe.—Per *Lyderhorn* on Monday, the 6th August, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Tacoma.—Per *Sikh* on Tuesday, the 7th August, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver.—Per *Empress of China* on Wednesday, the 15th August, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AGNES, French steamer, 290—Geo. R. Stevens.
ARRATON APGAR, British steamer, 1,302, J. E. Hansen, 22nd July, Calcutta 4th July, Penang 11th, and Singapore 16th, Oplum and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

BELGIC, British steamer, 2,695, Wm. H. Walker, 25th July, San Francisco 24th June, and Yokohama 19th July, Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, J. Bandisen 22nd July, Saigon 17th July, Rice and Cotton—Weller & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,177, Captain Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

FRERE, Danish steamer, 307, C. L. Strand, 25th July, Pakhoi 22nd July, and Hobei 24th, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HAIPHONG, French steamer, 872, H. Galletty 22nd July, Haiphong 20th July, General—Messageries Maritimes.

HANOI, French steamer, 739, T. V. Chedzko, 25th July, Haiphong, and Hobei 21st July, Rice—A. R. Marty.

HONGKAI, British steamer, 1,053, James Young, 21st July, Samarang 13th July, Sugar, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOKANG, British steamer, 978, N. Moncur, 20th July, Mool 15th July, Coals—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LYDERHORN, Norwegian steamer, 2,014, B. Hammer, 21st July, Samarang 13th July, Sugar, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MATHILDE, German steamer, 600, P. Moos, 22nd July, Quinhon 14th July, and Tournon 19th, General—Slesman & Co.

MEMNON, British steamer, 926, Branch, 21st July, Sandakan, B.N.B., 15th July, Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 850, N. Chichester, 20th July, Bangkok, and Koh-si-chang 10th July, Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, H. C. A. Harris, 25th July, Foochow 22nd July, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, General—D. Laprak & Co.

NORMANHURST, British steam-launch, 55, Anchela, 1st June, Sandakan 26th May.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, J. A. Morris, 25th July, Bangkok 13th July, and Koh-si-chang 17th, and Swatow 24th, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

PRAYA, 130, Captain Macleas—Hongkong Government Tender.

PROPOS, German steamer, 1,150, H. Johannsen, 16th July, Sourabaya 4th July, Sugar—Weller & Co.

RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, Ed. Peck, 13th July, Hongkong 10th June, Coals—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, Anderson, 24th July, Swatow 23rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TRUCER, British steamer, 1,803, Riley, 25th July, Singapore 19th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSELS.

CALEB CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 5th June, Yoo (Caroline Islands) 20th May, General—Order.

COMET, Nicaraguan barque, 600, J. Kirk, 26th June, Manila 15th June, Sugar—Shewan & Co.

FOOHNO SUEY, Hawaiian bark, 808, D. Mahony, 18th June, New York 13th March, Kerosene oil—Shewan & Co.

HIDDELEY, British four-masted ship, 2,500, Woudney, 15th June, New York 28th Feb., Kerosene Oil—E. D. Sassoon & Co.

JAPAN, Italian bark, 300, Bartolomeo Guastavino, 22nd June, Callao 22nd April, Ballast—Order.

KITIV, British bark, 916, Wilson, 14th July, Kalagaa 18th June, Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

LE SCHEPP, American ship, 1,776, Chas. S. Kendall, 17th May, New York 1st January, Kerosene Oil—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

SEBASTIAN BACH, German barque, 825, Hansen, 23rd July, Rejang 9th July, Timber—Weller & Co.

SUSQUEHANNA, American ship, 1,528, Sewall, 19th July, New York 28th March, Kerosene Oil—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatehan, British steamer, 2,260, J. Blight—H. C. & M. S. Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,335, J. Dick—Butterfield & Swire.

Hongkai, British steamer, 1,055, W. E. Clarke—H. C. & M. S. Co.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lafavour—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-tung, Chinese steamer, 185, Holmes—Canton and Macao—C. M. S. N. Co.

Klung-chow, British steamer, 288—H. C. & M. S. Co. (Laid up).

Kwong-mo, British steamer, 400, laid up—Malacamp & Co.

Pasig, Chinese steamer, 124, J. W. Stevens—Tok Kee.

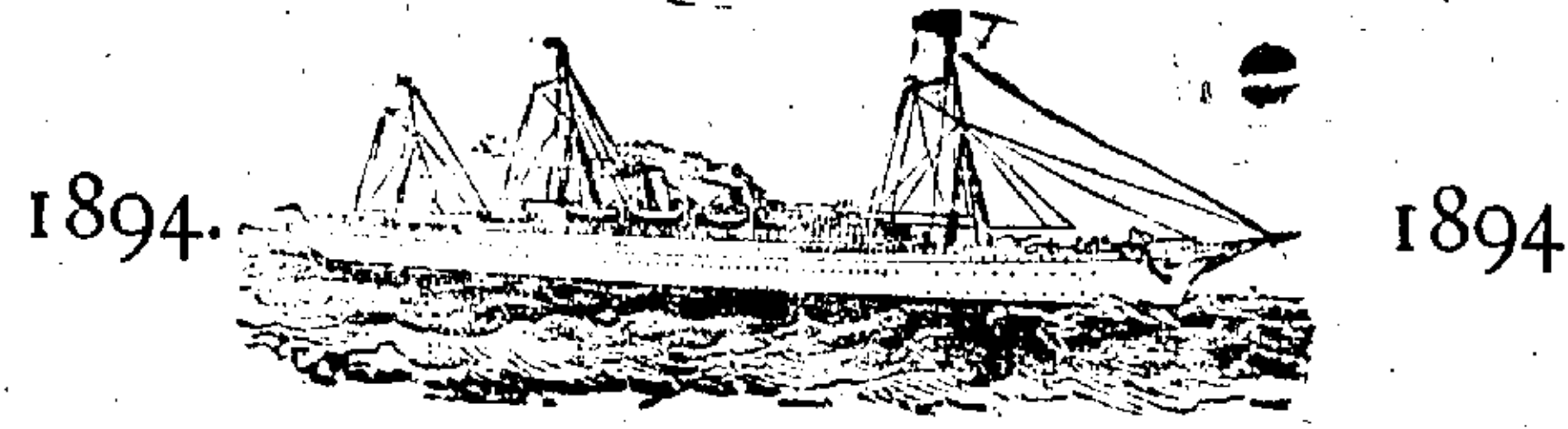
Powan, British steamer, 1,500, S. W. Goggin—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Tai-on, British steamer, 725, Crickshank—H. C. & M. S. Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 734, Crickshank—H. C. & M. S. Co.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1894. SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.) Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 5th September.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 3rd October.

The magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 25th July, 1894. D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street. [3]

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belge (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama).....Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.
Oreana (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama).....Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 P.M.
Galle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama).....Tuesday, 11th Sept., at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1894. [2]

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE